

# The Middlebury People's Press.

In this Paper are published the Public Orders, Resolutions, Laws, Public Treaties, Bankrupt Notices Etc. of the United States, By Authority.

H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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## Temperance Department.

PREPARED FOR THE VERMONT PRESS BY  
THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE VT.  
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

### EXTRACT

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED TEMPERANCE  
ADDRESS.

"Permit me, in conclusion, by a few  
words in the way of allegory, to give my  
impressions respecting the ultimate results  
of the efforts you are engaged in, con-  
nected, as they are, with the other benevolent  
operations of the present day.

— Methought I had left behind me  
the fields and floods and the light of day,  
and passed these visible heavens. In the  
light of another sphere which possessed the  
quality of showing all things in their true  
character, my conductor unfolded, before  
me, the shifting scene of this world's histo-  
ry, even down to the transactions of my  
own times and my own country, which  
now, to my earnest attention, presented a  
mingled and changeable view, throughout  
which light, with apparently a doubtful is-  
sue, was seen struggling with darkness.—  
Look, said my conductor, I will show you  
whence this darkness proceeds, I looked,  
and saw a burning stream which sent up  
clouds and smoke. This, said he, is the uni-  
ted wickedness of men, into which empty,  
as you see, all their vices; and that broad  
tributary, which maddens all the rest, you  
may know, by the half consumed bodies it  
leaves along, to be Intemperance; but  
look again and tell me, what new thing is  
visible. I see, said I, a few springs rising  
from beneath the ground, and men of serious  
aspect, here and there, pouring water on  
the earth. These waters, said my conduc-  
tor, this poured out, are the labors and pray-  
ers of pious men, which are to be made  
fountains of blessing,—see, in each place, a  
spring arises, of pure water. These, united,  
are to form a river that shall quench the fi-  
ry flood,—observe! they are springing up  
in distant countries, fed through channels  
beneath the sea. When this shall have been  
attentively scanned a yet more happy sight  
awaits you. — I looked and saw the  
face of things quite changed. As when a  
turbid torrent, fed by no living fountains,  
dries up on some barren sand, the fiery  
flood had disappeared, and, in its place,  
a river broad and deep flowed on, over whose  
banks, and spreading thence far on every  
side, a glorious light was manifest, which,  
my instructor taught me, was the smile of  
God.

It is a vision, continued he, that you have  
seen, but one which offers the image of re-  
sults. Return to the earth, which is still  
to be your home. There may you, if you  
will, do much to augment the brooks and  
rivulets of blessing which shall mingle in  
this river of peace. — Fired at the thought,  
I spring from my slumbers. To myself—to  
you—I call aloud; O let us cher-  
ish the fountains of pure water; let us pour  
out the oblations of pure prayer; then shall  
we be sharers in the triumph and rejoicing  
when America shall be lighted with the sun-  
light of the SMILE OF GOD."

The Loco Focos are propagating a  
miserable lie to the effect that Gov Paine  
instructed his agents to pay only 24 cents  
per pound for wool for his factory. He is  
not loco loco enough to do that. He goes  
against loco loco doctrines of reducing the  
price of the raw material to the low price  
of other countries, as well as against the  
low wages system of the loco loco creed.—  
Nor does he like Nathan Smith, grind the  
faces of the poor with mortgages and high  
rates of interest, and to make interest still  
higher, like the said Nathan, seek to destroy  
banks, and have all the money hoarded in  
the hands of rich men.

Gov. Paine in the course of his business  
pays out for wool, to the farmers of Ver-  
mont, at the current prices, about \$100,000  
annually. Nathan Smith's business has  
been quite of a different character. He has  
sold, say from \$5 to \$10,000 worth of spir-  
its annually, and the money has gone, save  
what did not lodge in his own hands, out of  
the State and country. We would do him  
no injustice, and will say what we learn to  
be true, that some three years ago, when  
he began to trim his sails to be Gov, he left  
the active duties of a grocer, and put his son  
into the store in company with another man.  
And the author of many of the high wrought  
puffs of Smith, which appear in the loco-  
co papers is this same man supplied with

capital by the man he puffs:—they read as  
though they came from a groggery. If the  
loco can make any thing out of their at-  
tacks on Gov. Paine because he is a manu-  
facturer, we mistake the temper of the de-  
mocracy of the people of Vermont.—*Cale-  
donian.*

## Vile Deception.

No trick is too mean, no falsehood too  
glaring, no deception too gross, for the loco-  
co papers of Vermont. We use hard lan-  
guage, but it is TRUE. The proceedings  
of the House on wool have been studiously  
concealed from their readers; the speeches  
of their own members against protection  
have been suppressed; and in defiance of  
facts of the most overwhelming character,  
these presses steadily persist in asserting,  
what they know to be false, that their party  
in Congress is for protection, and the Whigs  
against it. How, then, can we be faithful  
to an abused, betrayed, and deceived people,  
if we do not exhibit those presses in their  
true light, and speak of them in plain lan-  
guage? It is our duty to do so—and let this  
be the apology for the rudeness and severity  
of our speech. We would speak of them as  
honest but mistaken men—but they force us  
to treat them as knaves. As a single instance  
of willful deception—aye, known to be a wil-  
ful deception, when it was penned,—take the  
following from the last Patriot:

### "Keep it Ringing!"

"That Mr. Habersham, a WHIG Mem-  
ber of Congress, and one of the Committee on  
Manufactures, proposed to benefit the man-  
ufacturers by **REDUCING THE**  
**duties on the raw material (such as**  
**wool) and cutting down the price**  
**of labor!!!"**

Now the simple facts are, that the report  
recommending this, was made in behalf of,  
and signed by, Habersham, (an anti-tariff  
Whig), and Aaron P. Brown and P. C.  
Caldwell Loco Focos; while on the other  
hand the Whig majority of the committee  
made a strong report in favor of a Protective  
Tariff. We have both reports, and know  
these facts; yet, and all this the editor of  
the Patriot knew perfectly well, when he  
wrote the above. Such is the character of  
loco loco electioneering, and we warn the  
people not to be deceived by any thing which  
is published in those papers. They care  
nothing for their own reputation, honor, or  
truth—noting but the interests of the people  
—if so be they can, by trickery, deception  
and lies break down the Whigs of Vermont.  
—*Watchman.*

## PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Tuesday Sept. 6, 1842.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1842.

To the Editor of the People's Press.

Sir: You will see by the Intelligence of  
this morning that we passed a tariff bill  
through the House yesterday. This will be  
an agreeable surprise to you, as it is a source  
of gratification to me which I can hardly  
find words to express. Almost all our friends  
despaired, a week ago, of being able to ac-  
complish any thing during the present ses-  
sion. The last Veto threw the whigs into  
confusion, as it was intended to do. The  
President knew, and his advisers knew, how  
sensitive the whigs were in regard to an  
arbitrary exercise of Executive power—  
especially the power of the veto, which  
they had seen exercised so wantonly during  
a former administration, and yet more wan-  
tonly during the short existence of this.

That sensitiveness, and the reluctance to  
do anything which could seem like submit-  
ting to "Captain Tyler" had well nigh cost  
us the Tariff. There was also a very great  
reluctance to give up the public lands to the  
combined power of the President and his  
new allies. Many of the Southern and  
Western whigs who had gone with us for  
the vetoed bill felt that they could not sus-  
tain themselves at home should they vote  
for it without the clause providing for dis-  
tribution. It was thus made to appear how  
much the passage of the tariff bill had de-  
pended upon the severance which it pro-  
posed to effect, of the proceeds of the public  
lands from the revenue derived from cus-  
toms—distributing to the States what of  
right belongs to them, and giving to the  
protection interests what of right belongs  
to them, namely, the raising of the entire  
means of carrying on the government from  
duties on the productions of foreign skill  
and industry. It had been apparent from  
the beginning, that we could not carry a  
good protective tariff without the votes of  
those who valued land distribution more  
than protection. The veto threw us into a  
position in which this was demonstrated;  
and it was demonstrated in a way which,  
for a time, seemed to involve our prospects  
in utter darkness. But light has broken in, at  
last.

You probably observed several days ago,  
that the chairman of the Committee of ways  
and means offered a Resolution, declaring  
that it was expedient to pass the vetoed bill,  
without the land distribution clause, and ex-  
empting Tea and Coffee from duty. On  
that Resolution the vote stood  
Yeas, 68 whigs—3 Tyler men—Locos 15  
—total—86.  
Nays, 42 whigs—2 Tyler men—Locos 70  
—total—114.

This vote disclosed one real difficulty.—  
In the first place, a portion of the whigs—  
mostly from the south and west—voted a-  
gainst the proposition, for the reasons I have  
suggested, though among them there were  
several who did not vote for the bill, and  
who have now voted for protection. In the  
next place we were unexpectedly met by an  
almost unanimous vote of the Locoocos a-  
gainst the Resolution. We had been told  
that if the bill should be vetoed, they would  
go for it without the distribution and thus  
give us a good tariff. This vote tested the  
sincerity of their assurances. They soon  
became alarmed, however, at the position in  
which this vote had placed them, and after  
holding a caucus, brought forward, through  
Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, a  
proposition to adopt for two years, the tariff

as it stood, under the compromise, on the 1st  
of January, 1840. This was unsatisfactory  
to the whigs generally, because, in the first  
place, it left many interests far short of the  
protection due to them, and which had been  
provided in the vetoed bill, and in the next  
place, because it was limited to two years,  
which there was too much reason to believe  
would, if the government should pass into  
the hands of a loco loco Congress, be suffer-  
ed to expire without the enactment of any  
efficient tariff for protection. The friends  
of protection had no inclination to put them-  
selves under such a head as that—choosing  
to make a further trial to get a tariff in their  
own way.

In this critical state of things, Mr. Mc  
Kenna of Pennsylvania brought forward  
the vetoed bill with the land distribution  
stricken out, and Tea and Coffee exempted  
from duty. The result was that Mr. In-  
gersoll's bill was rejected and Mr. Mc Ken-  
na's adopted in Committee of the whole,  
and reported to the House. Then came  
the tug of war. Such a contest I never  
witnessed before in Congress. You will  
see the history of it in the Intelligence of  
this morning. The result was that Mr. Mc  
Kenna's bill passed by a majority of one.  
The following is an analysis of the vote.

	YEAS		NAYS		ABSENT	
	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.
Maine,	3			2	1	2
New Hampshire,				4		1
Massachusetts,	9	1	1	dead	1	
Connecticut,	6					
R. Island,	2					
Vermont,	5					
New York,	14	9	2	7	3	5
New Jersey,	6					
Pennsylvania,	10	10			3	5
Delaware,	1					
Maryland,	4		2	2	1	
Virginia,	3		3	14	1	
North Carolina,			6	5	2	
South Carolina,				6	1	2
Georgia,			5	3	1	
Alabama,				4		1
Mississippi,				2		
Louisiana,	2			1		
Tennessee,	1		7	5		
Kentucky,	4		6	2		
Ohio,	9		1	6	2	1
Indiana,	3		2	1	1	
Illinois,	1			2		
Missouri,				2		
Arkansas,				1		
Michigan,	1					
	84	20	34	69	17	17

In the foregoing analysis I have set down  
Wise and Gilmer as Locos, and Profit, Ir-  
win and Cushing, as whigs, to save a sepa-  
rate column for "the Guard." The two  
former against the bill and the three latter  
or it.

On comparing this analysis with the other  
vote I had given you will observe, a whig  
gain in the affirmative, from 68 to 84, and  
a loco gain on the same side, from 15 to 20,  
while the whig nays have fallen from 42 to  
34, and the loco nays from 70 to 69. All of  
the latter party from New England, who  
were present, voted against the bill, excepting  
Parmenter of Mass. They are joined to  
Mr. Calhoun. Let them alone! But let Vt.  
see to it that she is not drawn into that vortex!

I look upon the result to which we have  
arrived with amazement, when I remember  
the condition of things a week ago. This  
result has been brought about by the most  
unremitting labor of those who, from the mo-  
ment the veto made its appearance were  
satisfied that it would be madness to suffer  
Mr. Tyler's abuse of the veto power to drive  
us to a course which would sacrifice the  
protected interests, and produce an amount  
of distress which we could not contemplate  
without horror. We felt that however un-  
yielding we might be, if the question was a  
personal one between Mr. Tyler and our-  
selves, yet that this was a case in which it  
became us to divest ourselves of every such  
feeling, and to consider what was due our  
constituents and the country. We had no  
apprehension that our yielding in this case  
would be ever drawn into a precedent to  
justify future abuses of Executive power,  
because we could not bring ourselves to be-  
lieve that any man who might hereafter be  
inclined to abuse power, would be very like-  
ly to rely upon the acts and doings of the  
present Executive for his justification.

The President having it in his power to  
veto any bill we might pass, we found our-  
selves reduced to the alternative of "cutting  
and trying" till we could get a bill which  
would escape his veto, or leave the govern-  
ment without revenues, and the protected  
interests in a condition of hopeless prostra-  
tion. We felt it to be our duty to submit—  
not to "Captain Tyler," but to a strong in-  
extinguishable necessity;—to submit just as  
we would to a pestilence or famine, or any other  
like evil.

I trust the people of the North will justify  
the decision which their Representatives  
have made in this trying emergency. It  
has been made at a great sacrifice of feel-  
ing, out of respect to interests which we  
could not but regard as paramount to all o-  
ther considerations. We leave the President  
and his advisers and abettors in the hands of  
the people, not without strong confidence  
that they will, in due time, be made to feel  
the displeasure which they have justly mer-  
ited.

There may be those who will regard this  
yielding as inconsistent with the passage of  
the tariff bill with the land distribution in it,  
after it was supposed to be reduced to a cer-  
tainty by the President's veto of the tempo-  
rary tariff bill, that he would veto this. A  
word of explanation is due to this apparent  
inconsistency. When the temporary tariff  
was vetoed, the permanent tariff bill had  
been reported by the Committee of Ways  
and Means, and was in committee of the  
whole on the state of the Union, with the  
distribution Section in it. The evident  
want of reasons for the veto of the tempo-  
rary bill,—as I think I have satisfactorily  
shown in my letter to the Vermonters—cre-  
ated the impression that the President sent  
that veto for the purpose of inducing us

to expunge the land section from the bill  
which we then had under consideration.—  
To this sort of attempt to control our action  
none were disposed to submit. There was  
but one feeling; and that was a determina-  
tion to pass the bill with distribution in it.—  
For one, I would sooner have lost my right  
arm than to have voted aye to a proposition  
to strike out the 27th section of the bill un-  
der such circumstances. We felt that it was  
due to ourselves to go forward and do what  
was, in itself, right, and leave the President  
to his responsibility, if he should veto the  
bill. We had, in fact, no good reason to  
suppose that he would veto it, because there  
was no Constitutional objection to the distri-  
bution Section, and there could be no pre-  
tence of its having been passed hastily and  
without full consideration. It could be pre-  
sented to him as the deliberate judgment of  
Congress. We had a right to hope there-  
fore, that he would sign the bill—especially  
as he had, on another occasion, professed  
great respect to the wishes of Congress, and  
a strong reluctance to refuse his co-opera-  
tion!

We thus did our duty and left the Presi-  
dent to his responsibility. Having done  
this, and the justice due to the States, and  
the protected interests through the land dis-  
tribution having been defeated by the Presi-  
dent, we now feel ourselves at liberty to  
yield to the necessities of the case, and pass  
a tariff with a temporary surrender of land  
distribution. I say temporary, because I  
cannot doubt that the people will, in due  
time, veto the President and the party who  
have combined to wrest from the States what  
is justly their own. The land distribution  
battle has got to be fought over again, in  
our elections. I cannot doubt the result of  
the contest; and I trust that when this great  
whig measure shall again carried, it will  
go so strong as to stay where the People  
shall put it.

I forgot to mention, in its appropriate  
connection, the fact that when Mr. Mc Ken-  
na's bill was under consideration in Com-  
mittee of the whole, a motion was made by  
Mr. Roosevelt of New York, to reduce the  
duty on wool from three cents per pound  
and thirty per cent ad valorem to one cent  
per pound, and twenty per cent ad valorem.  
The motion failed, though there was a heavy  
sound of ayes from the Eastern side of the  
hall—the head quarters of Locofocoism.  
This shows how much the wool growers are  
to expect in the way of protection, if they  
surrender their interests to the hands of the  
party of which Mr. Roosevelt is a prominent  
Congressional leader.

I have just learned that the bill has been  
reported to the Senate by the Committee of  
Finance of that body to whom it was referred  
with amendments. It is supposed by some  
that it cannot pass the Senate unless it is  
amended in a few particulars. If it shall be  
amended I have reason to fear as to the fate,  
should it come back to the House—the same  
fears which were entertained with regard to  
the former bill when there were such strenu-  
ous efforts made in the Senate to amend it  
for the sake of bringing it again within the  
power of the House when it might have been  
laid on the table or otherwise defeated. I  
hope, however for the best, as you know I  
always do. Hope was at the bottom of Pan-  
dora's box.

Respectfully yours,  
WILLIAM SLADE.

To the Editor of the People's Press.

Sir—I did not intend, when I asked the  
favor of your columns to explain to your  
readers and the public, the extent of my  
connection with a certain resolution, the au-  
thorship of which had been charged upon  
me by yourself and others, to trouble you a-  
gain with any communications of mine.—  
But your remarks, introductory to my pre-  
vious communication, were penned in such  
evident ill temper and with such a studied  
design to misrepresent my opinions and  
acts, that I ask the privilege of a small space  
in your columns to examine some of your  
assertions respecting me. You sneeringly  
speak of me as a "billionaire tariff," who at  
a recent tariff Convention in this County, en-  
gaged wofully against the horrible high  
pressure tariff of 1828 and even now con-  
demns all except incidental protection." I  
did not, before reading the above extract,  
suppose that your hostility to me was so  
personal and inveterate, that you would, for  
the sake of making an impression on the pub-  
lic mind unfavorable to me, deliberately at-  
tack and condemn my own party in this  
State as unsound upon the subject of pro-  
tection, and as deliberately denounce Henry  
Clay, your candidate for the Presidency,  
for want of orthodox principles on the sub-  
ject of the Tariff of 1828. But such would  
seem to be the case, as the following state-  
ment of facts will, I think, abundantly prove.

You, Sir, well know that, in the Tariff  
Convention held in this Co. last Spring, I  
avowed myself a friend of the protective  
policy, and declared myself ready to support  
that policy to the full extent of the following  
resolution passed by the late whig Legisla-  
ture of this State, reported by a whig com-  
mittee of that legislature and approved by  
the present "high pressure" whig Governor,  
Charles Paine.

"Resolved, That our Senators in Con-  
gress be instructed and our Representatives  
requested, to use all honorable means  
"in their power to procure the passage of  
"laws, which, while they shall guard against  
"the numerous frauds and invasions now  
"practised upon us by foreigners and for-  
"eign agents, and while they should raise  
"a revenue sufficient only for the expenses  
"of the Government, and shall have a due  
"regard to the particular interests of every  
"section of our country, may give, by pro-  
"tective duties, such a preference to domes-  
"tic over foreign products in our markets,  
"and may so discriminate between those ar-  
"ticles which we can and those which we  
"cannot produce at home, as to give a just,  
"and salutary encouragement to the  
"industry of every American citizen."

Now, Sir, is the doctrine of that resolu-  
tion, orthodox, or not? Were those who  
framed and promulgated it, as the sense of

the people of Vermont on the subject of the  
Tariff and Protection, "valiant tariffites,"  
or enemies to protection? Does the resolu-  
tion propose any thing but protection as  
incidental to revenue? If the resolution is  
orthodox, then am I orthodox. If it is, un-  
sound in principle, then I have erred in ad-  
opting the principles of the whig party of  
Vermont, solemnly put forth as a declara-  
tion of faith on that subject. If you con-  
demn and denounce me for heterodoxy, you  
condemn and denounce your own party and  
your own candidate for Governor! Take  
which horn of the dilemma you choose. If  
for the sake of opposing me, you condemn  
my sentiments on the subject of a Tariff and  
protection, remember that in so doing, you  
launch your unendurable anathemas upon  
your own majority in the legislature and  
your own Governor! If, to them then you  
admit the sentiments as expressed in the a-  
bove resolution to be correct, you extend a  
like salvation from political perdition to me.  
I wait for your decision.

But you say that in the before named  
Convention I "enveloped wofully against  
the horrible Tariff of 1828!" In my re-  
marks upon the occasion referred to, I took  
occasion to say that the Tariff ought to be  
adjusted in such a manner as to give per-  
manency and stability to the protection  
which it afforded and avoid those fluctua-  
tions which had been destructive to inter-  
ests protected heretofore; and that to accom-  
plish this object extreme high duties should  
be avoided with as much care as extremely  
low ones. I further remarked that the high  
duties of the Tariff of 1828 and 1832 could  
not be sustained and that the most intelli-  
gent and extensive manufacturers de-  
clared a return to those duties as being sure  
to result in changes and fluctuations. As  
proof that I was correct in maintaining this  
ground, I referred to the authority of Mr.  
Clay and to a speech he delivered in Han-  
nover County, Va. in 1840. I give you be-  
low, an extract from that speech in order  
that you and your readers may see what Mr.  
Clay's opinion was on the subject in ques-  
tion. He says:

"The question (of protection) cannot be,  
"ought not to be, one of principle, but one  
"of measure and degree. I adopt that of  
"the compromise act, not because that act  
"is irreparable, but because it met with the  
"sanction of the nation. Stability with mod-  
"erate and certain protection, is far more  
"important than instability, the necessary  
"consequence of high protection. But the  
"protection of the compromise act will be  
"adequate in most, if not as to all interests."  
"The twenty per cent, which it stipulates,  
"cash duties, home valuations and the list of  
"free articles inserted in the act for the par-  
"ticular advantage of the manufacturers,  
"will ensure, I trust sufficient protection. Al-  
"together they will amount probably not  
"less than thirty per cent.—a greater extent  
"of protection than was secured by the act of  
"1828, WHICH NO ONE STANDS UP TO DE-  
"FEND."

Now, Sir, I submit it to the candor of a  
ny one who heard my remarks on the occa-  
sion mentioned, to say, whether I did not go  
further in favor of protection than Mr. Clay  
does in the above extract. Am I to be con-  
demned for saying that the high duties of  
the Tariff of 1828 could not be sustained  
and would end in disastrous fluctuations? I  
trust, certainly, your Presidential candidate  
should receive the same condemnation for  
declaring that "no one stands up to defend"  
the Tariff of 1828. It is undoubtedly very  
gratifying to you to launch your editorial  
thunders against as humble an individual as  
myself, but is not the gratification much di-  
minished when you find that the bolts de-  
signed for my annihilation, take effect (the  
measure of that effect I will not attempt to  
estimate) upon this "father of the American  
System and the Whig Candidate for the  
Presidency, who inveighs more wofully  
against the horrible Tariff of 1828," more  
than even I do.

It is well known to you that the democra-  
tic party, not only supported with great un-  
animity the resolution above quoted, upon its  
passage in the legislature, but that they  
here, since, in all their meetings—in their  
State Convention and in their several County  
Conventions, unhesitatingly approved of  
that resolution and of the policy it advocates.  
Now, Sir, will you be so good, as to inform  
the public through your columns, whether  
the principle of that resolution is sound or  
not, and whether you consider those who  
support it, advocates or enemies to the pro-  
tective policy?

Respectfully Yours,  
E. D. BARBER.

Middlebury Aug. 22, 1842.

## Ah! there's the rub!

Wise objected to Mr. Adams' resolution  
limiting the Veto power, that it would en-  
danger slavery. So for slavery, that tyrannical  
power is to be crushed; for slavery, John  
Tyler is to be sustained. The loco  
agree with Wise.

## "Brand them."

"The traitors! Brand them!! Don't  
forget the men who in Congress have tried  
to defeat the consummation of a tariff bill!"  
They are Hiland Hall, Horace Everett,  
Wm. Slade, John Mattocks, Augustus  
Young.

Let us now show up the villainy of the  
miserable creature of the Age. Every one  
of the Vermont delegation (those are the  
members named) labored most ardently and  
zealously to raise the duties on wool;  
every one of them voted for the passage of  
the Tariff; and when Mr. McKenna's proposition was made to car-  
ry the bill, with the distribution and the tax  
on tea and coffee excluded, EVERY ONE  
OF THESE MEN VOTED EVEN FOR  
THAT, rather than lose the bill!! Still  
more, when Mr. Brown brought in his plan,  
for a revenue tariff, our Vermont delegation  
were so anxious to get something, though  
it be but little, that THEY VOTED EVEN

FOR THAT!! These are the facts, prove-  
able by the journals of the House, and  
yet the villain who conducts the Age does  
not scruple to accuse them of defeating the  
Tariff!! We appeal to every candid mem-  
ber of the loco loco party—can you longer  
give the slightest credence to your own ed-  
itors, who thus entirely throw off all regard  
for honor, decency and truth? We appeal  
to the honest friends of protection in the  
loco loco ranks: with this and all the other  
evidences which we have presented, from  
the official documents and the proceedings  
of Congress—can you suffer yourselves  
longer to be deceived by your lying presses?  
Can you do the justice to these presses—  
and justice, too, to the Whig members from  
Vermont, who have left nothing undone to  
protect you—short of entirely abandoning  
your leaders? Those leaders will lead and  
lie you on to destruction, if they can.  
—*Watchman.*

## The Veto Power.

On passing the resolution of Mr. Adams'  
limiting the VETO POWER so as to pre-  
vent the whole interests of the country from  
being sacrificed by ONE MAN, the yeas  
and nays were as follows: Ayes—97 Whigs  
and one loco loco—98; Nays 79 locoocos,  
5 whigs and 6 Tylerites—90.

## Third Party—a locofo- co game.

We observe in the last Patriot—mark  
that—a defence of the imposition practised  
upon the people by sending abroad a foreign  
paper, purporting to be published within our  
State. Every line and word of that  
article bespeaks its author to be Col. J. P.  
Miller. He began his political career as  
one of the Patriot clique—has run through  
all the phases of the moon, as a Jackson  
man, a Harrison man, a Burney man, and  
has as late fallen again into the arms of the  
Patriot. It is high time for us to say, that  
we are fully persuaded that LOCOFOCO-  
ISM is at the bottom of the third party abo-  
lition movements of the present day. The  
loco loco State Committee have a hand in this  
business; Miller is leagued with Marston  
and Barker and Flint, and G. W. BAR-  
KER HIMSELF ATTENDS TO THE  
DISTRIBUTION OF that fraud upon the  
public, mis-called "Peoples Advocate."—  
When next he takes out a load to be put on  
board the Northern Star, we advise him to  
be sure that there are no Whig witnesses  
aboard. Their aim is solely to break down  
the Whigs, elect a loco loco lieutenant Gov  
prevent the sending of a sound Tariff whig  
to the Senate, and if possible to gerryman-  
der the State. To this end they get Bar-  
ber put on to the state ticket, while Judge  
Williams and Mr. Hale were put there mer-  
ely as bait to draw the Whig abolitionists  
on to Barber. To accomplish this end,  
they gathered up locoocos from the streets  
of Clarendon the other day, to go into an  
abolition convention and vote down a mo-  
tion to Dr. Ranney's name on the abolition  
ticket in the place of Barber's. To this end  
they got up third party senatorial tickets,  
for the Whig abolitionists to support, while  
the locoocos will vote their own ticket  
—thus hoping to elect loco loco Senators,  
even in whig counties, by a vote pollution  
of votes. To the same end, you will find  
locoocos busily engaged in fomenting dis-  
locations in the election of town representa-  
tives. Such are tricks of locofoalism, and  
we warn the whig abolitionists

## Not to be caught in that trap.

Watchman.

## Farther stripping of the mask from the Hypocrite.

That our readers may become more and  
more convinced of the duplicity and fraud  
of the Editor of the Spirit of the Age, and the  
utter insincerity of his recent Tariff pro-  
fessions we annex a couple of extracts from  
that sheet in addition to what we published  
last week. In fact, his paper from Dec.  
last, down to April, contains scarcely any  
thing else but a constant issue of Free  
Trade articles, and speeches of mem-  
bers of Congress, who maintain this  
pernicious doctrine. But all of a sudden,  
we behold him making himself hoarse al-  
most, by his constant clamor about a Tariff  
on wool, for the purpose of throwing dust  
in the eyes of our fre